

Public Health Preparation
for the Olympics
迎接奥林匹克运动会的
公共卫生准备

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Recent U.S. Experience and the Olympics

美国最近举行的奥林匹克运动会和经验

- 1984: Summer Olympics (Los Angeles)
- 1984年：夏季奥运会（洛杉矶）
- 1996: Summer Olympics (Atlanta)
- 1996年：夏季奥运会（亚特兰大）
 - 10,000 athletes from 197 countries
 - 197个国家的1万多名运动员
 - 2.2 million visitors
 - 220万观众
 - 35 heads of state
 - 35个国家的首脑
 - Environmental factors: high temperatures and humidity
 - 环境因素：高温和高湿
- 2002: Winter Olympics (Salt Lake City)
- 2002年：冬季奥运会（盐湖城）
- Provided assistance (technical support and staff) to host countries for other Olympics
- 为其他奥运会承办国提供支持（技术和人员支持）

Major Areas of Public Health Responsibility

公共卫生应对的主要方面

- Emergency Medical Services
- 急救医疗服务
- Food and Environmental Inspection & Enforcement
- 食品和环境监督和执行
- Disease Surveillance & Control
- 疾病监测和控制
- Disaster Response
- 灾害应对
- Public Information
- 公共信息

Olympics--Possible Events

奥运会—可能发生的事件

- Routine Violations 常规违法
 - Food handling, storage 食品运输、储存
 - Waste 废弃物
 - Air quality 空气质量
- Infectious Disease Outbreaks 传染病暴发
 - influenza, meningitis, measles, etc.
 - 流感、流脑、麻疹等
 - Food-borne illness
 - 食源性疾病
- Media “event” 媒体“事件”
 - Rumors 谣言
 - Misinterpretations 曲解

Olympics--Possible Emergency Events

奥运会—可能发生的紧急事件

- Emergency event/Disaster 紧急事件/灾害
 - Natural 自然
 - Weather 天气
 - Accidental 事故
 - Transportation 交通
 - Structural 建筑
 - Terrorist 恐怖
 - Conventional bomb; release of chemical or biologic agent; bomb laced with chemical, biologic or radioactive agent; detonation of nuclear device
 - 常规炸弹; 化学或生物物质泄漏; 爆炸带来的化学、生物或放射物质; 核爆炸

Olympics--Possible Terrorist Events

奥运会—可能发生的恐怖事件

- Hoax/Suspicious Substance vs. Credible Threat
- 可疑恐怖与证实的恐怖
 - Confirmation and response
 - 证实和应对
- Covert Event vs. Routine Cluster of Disease
- 隐蔽事件和常规聚集的疾病
 - Differentiation and response 鉴别和应对

Public Health Preparation

公共卫生准备

Policy Development 制定政策

- Environmental health regulations 环境卫生条例
- Special food service 专门的食物服务
- Solid waste and sewage disposal 固体垃圾和污水处理
- Tourist accommodations 旅游食宿
- Public health emergencies planning – outbreaks, terrorist events 公共卫生应急预案 – 暴发、恐怖事件
- Isolation and Quarantine 隔离和检疫
- Emergency medical services planning 急救医疗服务方案
- Medical disaster planning 医学灾害计划
- Communications 交流

Disease Surveillance & Response

疾病监测和应对

- Objectives 目的
 - Detection of foodborne or waterborne disease outbreaks 确定食源性疾病和水源性疾病暴发
 - Detection of terrorist attacks 确定恐怖事件
 - For adjustment of service delivery 调整服务提供
- Local Health Departments 各地卫生部门
 - Collect surveillance data 收集监测数据
 - Investigate and manage cases as needed 根据需要调查管理病例
- State Department of Health 省级卫生部门
 - Analyze data for statewide trends 分析全省数据
 - Assist local investigation & response 协助下级调查和处理

Communication and Health Promotion

交流和健康促进

- Pre-written fact sheets and press releases
- 提前准备说明和新闻稿
- Health tips for visitors (written, website)
- 观众应了解的卫生常识（印刷、网站）
- Smoke-free games
- 禁烟运动
- Motor vehicle safety
- 监督车辆安全

Preparedness for Terrorist Incidents – Chemical and Biological (I)

为化学和生物恐怖事件做准备 (I)

- Specialized assessment team – FBI
- 专门评估组—联邦调查局
- Enhanced disease surveillance system – CDC
- 加强疾病监测系统—疾控中心
 - Olympic villages and venues and hospitals
 - 奥运村、赛场和医院
- Agent Identification 物质鉴定
 - CDC, FDA, US Navy Medical Research Unit - rapid identification of biological agents
 - 疾控中心，药监局，美国海军研究单位—迅速确定生物物质
 - US Army mobile laboratories, Environmental Protection Agency- identification of chemical agents
 - 美军移动实验室，环保局—确定化学物质

Preparedness for Terrorist Incidents – Chemical and Biological (II) 为化学和生物恐怖事件做准备 (II)

- Augmented clinical capabilities 增强临床能力
 - Specialized training for first responders – fire fighters, police, paramedics
 - 应急专门训练—消防，公安，急救
 - Chemical Biological Incident Response Force – U.S. Military
 - 化学生物事件应急小组—美国军队
 - Mobilization of 30 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) – US Public Health Service
 - 动员30个灾害医疗救援小组—美国公共卫生服务部
 - Stockpiling and distribution of antibiotics and antidotes (CDC)
 - 储备和发放抗生素和解毒剂 (CDC)
- Other 其他
 - US Coast Guard Strike Force – mitigation of environmental contamination
 - 美国海岸巡逻队—减轻环境污染
 - Defense Special Weapon Agency team – computer simulation capacity
 - 专门武器防御部门—计算机模拟能力

Lessons Learned from Previous Olympic Games

以往奥运会经验教训

- Responsive public health surveillance system is essential
- 迅速反应的公共卫生监测系统是基础
- Response capacity during the game should be based existing expertise and agencies
- 奥运会期间的反应能力建设应以现有专家和组织为基础
- Command structure and coordination is key
- 指挥机构和协调是关键
 - Public health, medical care, law enforcement, transportation, environment,
 - 公共卫生, 医疗, 法律部门, 交通, 环境
- Visibility with Olympic Organizing Committee
- 奥组委的观点
 - Security and transportation are primary concerns 最关心安全和交通
 - Public health must also be a priority 公共卫生也是重点